



BAH KHO-JE JOURNAL

Official Publication of the Iowa Tribe of Oklahoma—People of the Grey Snow

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AARP Elder of the Year: Linda BigSoldier

One by one, as their names were called and a short summary of their life read, they stood to the applause of the assembled audience as a medallion was hung around their neck. Artists and educators, ministers and veterans, language preservationists and tribal leaders. Some were well-known, others have lived quiet lives of dignity. All were celebrated at the 7th Annual AARP Oklahoma Indian Elder Honors held Tuesday in Oklahoma City.

"The common thread among these honorees is the wisdom and impact they have had on their tribes, family and community," said AARP Oklahoma State President Joe Ann Vermillion. "Tonight, in this place, as Oklahoma tribes and nations join together in a spirit of harmony and peace, we reflect and give thanks for the lives they have lived and the innumerable ways they have passed on their legacies to future generations."

Among this year's 50 Indian Elder Honorees from 30 Oklahoma tribes and nations was:

Linda Bigsoldier, is a community and tribal advocate who chairs the Iowa tribal Pow Wow Committee. She has been instrumental in economic development while she has served as CEO for the Iowa Nation Enterprise Department as well as the Cheyenne & Arapaho Tribes and is a former president of the North Central Chapter of the American Indian Chamber of Commerce. Ms. Big Soldier is a retired twenty-year

veteran from the U.S. Air Force and has represented Oklahoma as Non-Commissioned Air Force Officer of the Year in 2001. She is active in the Dance Circle and has served on several tribal boards and committees.



Bah-Kho-Je Journal

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Horseback Riding

Hello, Everyone! The fall season is upon us and the cooler weather is ideal for horseback riding. The Tribal Horse Barn currently homes 6 horses that are ready for trail riding. The horses are suitable for beginners to experienced riders. So, come out and ride. If you would like to schedule a time or need more information, call Wendy Whitlow, at (405) 747-0212. Note: Rides should be scheduled at least two days in advance. Weekend rides are also available.

**Happy
Thanksgiving!**

**Honoring
Veterans Day!**

THE *Grey Snow Eagle House*

CORDIALLY INVITES YOU TO ATTEND ITS

10TH ANNIVERSARY

BANQUET AND CONCERT

TUESDAY, JANUARY 12TH 2016

AT THE IOWA POWWOW GROUNDS

AVIARY DOORS OPEN AT TEN O'CLOCK

CHENA BUILDING

LUNCHEON BEGINS AT NOON

PERKINS, OKLAHOMA

RSVP BY DECEMBER 1ST

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For more info call (405)334-7471
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eagles.iowanation.org



GreySnowEagleHouse



Children from Four Winds Childcare enjoyed the Iowa Tribe Health Fair on September 24, 2015 and got to have their picture taken with an Eagle!

The **Iowa Tribe Library** recently received an order with FirstBook Marketplace to distribute books at the Fall Festival on October 31, 2015. We hosted 13-year old Otoe-Missouria author, Megan Pickering, for an author talk and a writing workshop on October 15, 2015 during Fall Break. Megan guided writing exercises on descriptions for our attendees. The youth created a Believer (Hero) and a Monster, and acted their characters out in a fight scene. Megan also gave away t-shirts. We also designed our own monsters, watched movies, and hosted board games throughout the day.



NOVEMBER

Menu & Activities 2015

MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY
2 Hamburger Stew Cornbread Cherry Crisp 2% Milk	3 White Cheese Chicken Lasagna Italian Vegetables Tiramisu 2% Milk	4 Homemade Pizza w 2 kinds of meat Salad Garlic Bread Fruit Salad 2% Milk	5 Cod Sticks Scalloped Potato Italian Blend Fruit Cocktail 2% Milk Ioway Casino Day SACK BREAKFAST	6 Sausage Patties Scrambled Eggs Plain Bagel Avocado Slice Cranberry Juice 2% Milk
9 Chicken Nachos w/ Black Beans and all the trimmings Spanish Rice Churro 2% Milk	10 Title VI Elders Thanksgiving 11 - 2PM Must be 55+	11 Tribal Offices Closed Veterans Day	12 Tuna Casserole Harvest Blend Salad Apricots Crisp 2% Milk SACK BREAKFAST	13 Bacon Egg & Cheese Omelets Hash Browns Strawberry Blintz V-8 Juice 2%Milk Cimarron Casino Day
16 Butter Beans w/ Ham Hock Carrots Cornbread Choc Brownie kooky 2% Milk	17 Baked Chicken Spinach Mashed Potato's / Gravy Angel Food w/ Strawberries 2%Milk Movie Day call for details 547-5407	18 Indian Tacos All the trimmings Mandarin Oranges 2% Milk	19 Fish Nuggets Pacific Blend Hush Puppies Apple Sauce Jello 2% Milk SACK BREAKFAST	20 Corn Flakes w/ Bananas Sausage Links Blueberry Bagel 2% Milk Sac and Fox Tailgate
23 Title VI Closed Employee Thanksgiving Chena Build- ing at 11AM	24 Chicken n Wild Rice Soup Winter Blend Flat Bread Mixed Fruit Cups 2% Milk 2 sack Meals	25 Iowa Tribe CLOSES at Noon	26 	
30 Pork Chops Mashed Potatoes with Gravy Vegetables Blend Fresh Orange 2 % Milk				

Story of Thanksgiving: Next Page

In 1621, the Plymouth colonists and Wampanoag Indians shared an autumn harvest feast that is acknowledged today as one of the first Thanksgiving celebrations in the colonies. For more than two centuries, days of thanksgiving were celebrated by individual colonies and states. It wasn't until 1863, in the midst of the Civil War, that President Abraham Lincoln proclaimed a national Thanksgiving Day to be held each November. In September 1620, a small ship called the Mayflower left Plymouth, England, carrying 102 passengers—an assortment of religious separatists seeking a new home where they could freely practice their faith and other individuals lured by the promise of prosperity and land ownership in the New World. After a treacherous and uncomfortable crossing that lasted 66 days, they dropped anchor near the tip of Cape Cod, far north of their intended destination at the mouth of the Hudson River. One month later, the Mayflower crossed Massachusetts Bay, where the Pilgrims, as they are now commonly known, began the work of establishing a village at Plymouth.

Throughout that first brutal winter, most of the colonists remained on board the ship, where they suffered from exposure, scurvy and outbreaks of contagious disease. Only half of the Mayflower's original passengers and crew lived to see their first New England spring. In March, the remaining settlers moved ashore, where they received an astonishing visit from an Abenaki Indian who greeted them in English. Several days later, he returned with another Native American, Squanto, a member of the Pawtuxet tribe who had been kidnapped by an English sea captain and sold into slavery before escaping to London and returning to his homeland on an exploratory expedition. Squanto taught the Pilgrims, weakened by malnutrition and illness, how to cultivate corn, extract sap from maple trees, catch fish in the rivers and avoid poisonous plants. He also helped the settlers forge an alliance with the Wampanoag, a local tribe, which would endure for more than 50 years and tragically remains one of the sole examples of harmony between European colonists and Native Americans.

In November 1621, after the Pilgrims' first corn harvest proved successful, Governor William Bradford organized a celebratory feast and invited a group of the fledgling colony's Native American allies, including the Wampanoag chief Massasoit. Now remembered as America's "first Thanksgiving"—although the Pilgrims themselves may not have used the term at the time—the festival lasted for three days. While no record exists of the historic banquet's exact menu, the Pilgrim chronicler Edward Winslow wrote in his journal that Governor Bradford sent four men on a "fowling" mission in preparation for the event, and that the Wampanoag guests arrived bearing five deer. Historians have suggested that many of the dishes were likely prepared using traditional Native American spices and cooking methods. Because the Pilgrims had no oven and the Mayflower's sugar supply had dwindled by the fall of 1621, the meal did not feature pies, cakes or other desserts, which have become a hallmark of contemporary celebrations.

Pilgrims held their second Thanksgiving celebration in 1623 to mark the end of a long drought that had threatened the year's harvest and prompted Governor Bradford to call for a religious fast. Days of fasting and thanksgiving on an annual or occasional basis became common practice in other New England settlements as well. During the American Revolution, the Continental Congress designated one or more days of thanksgiving a year, and in 1789 George Washington issued the first Thanksgiving proclamation by the national government of the United States; in it, he called upon Americans to express their gratitude for the happy conclusion to the country's war of independence and the successful ratification of the U.S. Constitution.

In 1817, New York became the first of several states to officially adopt an annual Thanksgiving holiday; each celebrated it on a different day, however, and the American South remained largely unfamiliar with the tradition. In 1827, the noted magazine editor and prolific writer Sarah Josepha Hale—author, among countless other things, of the nursery rhyme "Mary Had a Little Lamb"—launched a campaign to establish Thanksgiving as a national holiday. For 36 years, she published numerous editorials and sent scores of letters to governors, senators, presidents and other politicians. Abraham Lincoln finally heeded her request in 1863, at the height of the Civil War, in a proclamation entreating all Americans to ask God to "commend to his tender care all those who have become widows, orphans, mourners or sufferers in the lamentable civil strife" and to "heal the wounds of the nation." He scheduled Thanksgiving for the final Thursday in November, and it was celebrated on that day every year until 1939, when Franklin D. Roosevelt moved the holiday up a week in an attempt to spur retail sales during the Great Depression. Roosevelt's plan, known derisively as Franksgiving, was met with passionate opposition, and in 1941 the president reluctantly signed a bill making Thanksgiving the fourth Thursday in November.

Some Native Americans and others take issue with how the Thanksgiving story is presented to the American public, and especially to schoolchildren. In their view, the traditional narrative paints a deceptively sunny portrait of relations between the Pilgrims and the Wampanoag people, masking the long and bloody history of conflict between Native Americans and European settlers that resulted in the deaths of millions. Since 1970, protesters have gathered on the day designated as Thanksgiving at the top of Cole's Hill, which overlooks Plymouth Rock, to commemorate a "National Day of Mourning." Similar events are held in other parts of the country.

History of Veterans Day

World War I – known at the time as “The Great War” - officially ended when the Treaty of Versailles was signed on June 28, 1919, in the Palace of Versailles outside the town of Versailles, France. However, fighting ceased seven months earlier when an armistice, or temporary cessation of hostilities, between the Allied nations and Germany went into effect on the eleventh hour of the eleventh day of the eleventh month. For that reason, November 11, 1918, is generally regarded as the end of “the war to end all wars.”

In November 1919, President Wilson proclaimed November 11 as the first commemoration of Armistice Day with the following words: "To us in America, the reflections of Armistice Day will be filled with solemn pride in the heroism of those who died in the country's service and with gratitude for the victory, both because of the thing from which it has freed us and because of the opportunity it has given America to show her sympathy with peace and justice in the councils of the nations..."

The original concept for the celebration was for a day observed with parades and public meetings and a brief suspension of business beginning at 11:00 a.m.

The United States Congress officially recognized the end of World War I when it passed a concurrent resolution on June 4, 1926, with these words:

Whereas the 11th of November 1918, marked the cessation of the most destructive, sanguinary, and far reaching war in human annals and the resumption by the people of the United States of peaceful relations with other nations, which we hope may never again be severed, and

Whereas it is fitting that the recurring anniversary of this date should be commemorated with thanksgiving and prayer and exercises designed to perpetuate peace through good will and mutual understanding between nations; and

Whereas the legislatures of twenty-seven of our States have already declared November 11 to be a legal holiday: Therefore be it Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), that the President of the United States is requested to issue a proclamation calling upon the officials to display the flag of the United States on all Government buildings on November 11 and inviting the people of the United States to observe the day in schools and churches, or other suitable places, with appropriate ceremonies of friendly relations with all other peoples.

An Act (52 Stat. 351; 5 U. S. Code, Sec. 87a) approved May 13, 1938, made the 11th of November in each year a legal holiday—a day to be dedicated to the cause of world peace and to be thereafter celebrated and known as "Armistice Day." Armistice Day was primarily a day set aside to honor veterans of World War I, but in 1954, after World War II had required the greatest mobilization of soldiers, sailors, Marines and airmen in the Nation's history; after American forces had fought aggression in Korea, the 83rd Congress, at the urging of the veterans service organizations, amended the Act of 1938 by striking out the word "Armistice" and inserting in its place the word "Veterans." With the approval of this legislation (Public Law 380) on June 1, 1954, November 11th became a day to honor American veterans of all wars.

Later that same year, on October 8th, President Dwight D. Eisenhower issued the first "Veterans Day Proclamation" which stated: "In order to insure proper and widespread observance of this anniversary, all veterans, all veterans' organizations, and the entire citizenry will wish to join hands in the common purpose. Toward this end, I am designating the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs as Chairman of a Veterans Day National Committee, which shall include such other persons as the Chairman may select, and which will coordinate at the national level necessary planning for the observance. I am also requesting the heads of all departments and agencies of the Executive branch of the Government to assist the National Committee in every way possible."

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In this so-easy-it's-almost-not-a-recipe recipe, a seeded pumpkin (of any variety) is sliced, spread out on a baking sheet, and drizzled with olive oil and a fragrant combination of spices, salt and brown sugar to be roasted.

Iowa Tribe of Oklahoma

2015 Holidays

Veteran's Day November 11, 2015 Wednesday

Thanksgiving Day November 26, 2015 Thursday

Christmas Eve December 24, 2015 Thursday

Christmas Day December 25, 2015 Friday

New Year's Eve December 31, 2015 Thursday

New Year's Day January 1, 2016 Friday

Send ideas and suggestions

or the Tribal Newsletter to shmil-ler@iowanation.org

Here are some further recommendations:

Birthdays

Graduations

Veterans info

Events or photos of past events

Powwow flyers

Sweethearts / Just Married

Baby announcements

Winter/Childhood Stories



Native American Inspired: Edible Teepees

Ice cream cone, colored frosting, & chocolate.

Option: Add a frosted green cupcake beneath to act as grass.



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TRIBAL NEWSLETTER IS THE **15TH** OF
EACH MONTH.

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Please check the Calendar of
Events located on our Tribal
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events.

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